## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Rumors of Peace Missions to the Rebels.

The Desciency Appropriation Bill

Passed by the Senate.

The Constitutional Amendment Still Under Consideration in the House, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE The House was again occupied all day in the discussion de on the question during the present discussion was son, of Iowa, to-day. It was a very clear and convincing argument of the question in all its bear lags, and he was generally congratulated upon its conclua vote upon it. The sooner the discussion can now be Conding to consolidate the opposition.

THE RUMORED PEACE MISSIONS.

Another effort to advance the peace movement has been made with the consent of the administration, from which important results are anticipated by parties in the secret. A leading peace democrat, who has during the late election, and whose personal relations with the President are of a very friendly nature, has gone to Richmond, and will probably be heard of within a day or two there. Although, like Mr. Blair he is not expressly authorized to propose definite terms, still it is believed that the representations which he will make may have a tendency to incline the minds of the abel leaders towards a pacific policy.

The peace reports have occupied public attention here

to-day very generally. A desire is manifested by parties ed with Mr. Blair to give the impression that he goes merely on private business; but it is well known hat his mission has a purpose beyond that of recovering his private papers, and that the authorities, in granting the permission, were well aware of all the purposes and

Senate has already instituted an investigation Into the murder of Indians in Colorado by Golone Chivington, and is prepared to make a most  $r_{ib}^{-1.4}$   $\delta T$ :
amination of the affair. The impression generally preamination of the affair. The impression generally pre-vals that the attack was wholly unjustifiable, and that those responsible for it should be rigorously punished

Orders have been telegraphed to Denver City for the arrest of Colonel Civington for his slaughter of the In-Orders have also been sent to seize all the property taken from the Indians, and to gather in the remnant who escaped shughter and have them taken care of and provided for at the expense of the government until some disposition can be made of

An effort is being made to bring before Congress at an early date a bill more clearly defining the status of the Votoran Reserve corps, and placing it under the provisions governing the regular army. This proposition is generally regarded with favor, and as nothing more than Justice to an organization composed of representatives of the flower of the army which the government cannot dis-

A Board, consisting of Surgeon Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. V. Dougherty, United States Volunteers, Medica the corps; Surgeon B. B. United States Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delancey, United States Volunteers, is in mession at the Stanton United States General Hospital in this city for the examination of Stanton United States applicants for appointments as surgeons and as surgeons in General Hancock's First army corps. Applications, accompanied with proofs of two years' service in the army or navy, and tes-timonials of fitness, should be forwarded to the Surgeon General of the army. The examination, to prevent the entrance of unfit men, but also to deter-mine the relative merit of the successful candidates, who oned as far as practicable in the corres ponding order. The detention in Washington is very thus far received are from men of established utation and of three years' experience in the field. SAPETY OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE STRAMER ENICKERROCKER.

Captain Martin, of the steamer Knickerbo st in the gale on Friday last, off Smith's Light Knickerbocker were saved, having been taken off by the gunboat Mercury, and sent up to this city on the tugboat Champion. They, however, had a narrow escape from capture by rebel guerillas, who, as soon as they saw the eamer in distress, came down to the river shore in droves; but fortunately a dense fog set in, and they were unable to make any demonstration.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Nonyithstanding the great pressure upon Congress to secure an increase of the salaries of its employes, the Senate to-day disagreed to the House amendment to the Deficioncy Appropriation bill, and left a large class groaning at the ingratitude of republics. The increase of salary twenty per cent, as proposed, would really have justly benefitted very few. Many of those to whom it applied occupy positions which enable them to make more money than their salaries amount to, and are in no way inconvenienced by its rejection, while the duties required of them are of the most insignificant character.

The report of the Board appointed to examine the Maval Academy was laid before the Senate to-day. It recommends an appropriation for providing better build-ings, a more general course of instruction, and the best talent for professors that can be secured. It also suggests the creation of a grade of cadets similar to that of the military scoools.

DESPATCH BOAT FOR PHE PLRETS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The United States steamer Don, flagship of the Poto

mac, with a picked crew, has been ordered to sea as a despatch boat to the fleets on the Atlantic coast. NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC. The ice is gradually disappearing from the Potomac,

although navigation is still very much impeded, no ves pels running except under pressing necessity.

PUNISHED FOR SELLING GOODS TO A BLOCKADE BUNNER. Philip and Meyer Wallach have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and the payment of a fine of \$1,000 for selling goods to a

ANTI-SLAVERY PEELING IN CUBA. Gen. Griquouria has presented to the President sopy of a letter received by him from Cuba, detailing the progress of the anti-slavery feeling in that Island It is stated that the native Cubans are nearly unant mous in favor of gradual emancipation, while the

Spaniards and slave traders are opposed to it. The question is causing considerable agitation and excitement in the island; but the abolition sentiment is steadily gaining ground.

The House Military Committee will report back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department of the army without material amendment. GOODYEAR PATENT CASE.

The Goodycar Patent case is to come up before the Mouse Committee on Patents on Wednesday.

THE PORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION. The Supreme Court of the United States pronounced an opinion on Monday in the case of Stone vs. the United States, affirming to the latter the title to the southers

part of the Fort Leavenworth reservation. The Senate, in executive sassion, confirmed the nomi-pation of Alexander & Johnson, of New York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, vice Daniel

S. Dickinson, declined. THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION

The items in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive iation bill, reported on Monday, re heavier that

heretofore. The appropriations for the Government Printing Bureau amount to nearly a million and a half, the paper alone being \$629,000. The total amount the Agricultural Department, including the purchase and distribution of and and for the propagating and oxital garden, is \$160,000.

ILLINOIS PROVOST MASSHAL. Major George Abbott has been reinstated Provest Man shal of the Twelfth district of Illinois.

EXPORTATION PROM ST. ALBANS. The President has issued a proclamation that the port of St. Albans, Vt., is entitled to all the privileges in re-gard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American provinces as extended to other

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE MAYY

Wassingron, Jan. 10, 1865. Vice President Hamlin was in the chair.

Mr. Games, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. Which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. CALL FOR THE NAMES OF MAJOR AND BRIGADERS GENERALS. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a resolution calling upon the Adjutant General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer major generals and brigadier generals in the army on the lat of January, 1865, and where and how employed, &c. Which was passed.

INVENTORY OF ARTICLES IN UNITED STATES ARREADS.
Mr. WILSON presented a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenals of the United States. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Buckalkw, (opp.) of Pa., introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the United States army in the rebel States. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

Military Committee.

THE THERT AND SISMIT DATA YOLUNTESSA.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., said some days ago he offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. He has not replied to that resolution. I hold that the Secretary of War, as a member of the Cabinet, is in every sense subject to an order of the American Senate, and now move that he be again directed to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days.

The Chain directed Mr. Saulsbury to draw up a resolution embracing the object aimed at, and he did so..

Mr. Chair, (rep.) of N. H., objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

and it lies over.

INSAME ASTLUM OF THE DESTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the
House bill extending the benefits of the Insane Asylum
of the District of Columbia to persons in the employ of
the government, with an amendment restricting its provisions to the continuance of the war.

This was assessed.

Visions to the continuance of the war.

This was passed.

THE RECPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SUSMEN, (rep.) of Mass., said he had intended to call up to-day the resolution repealing the Reciprocity treaty, but at the request of Mr. Howe, who wished to debate it, he would not call it up till to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION MILE.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to supply deficiencies in last year's applying the house bill to supply deficiencies in last year's applying the salaries of Capitol employee; also the Consular Appropriation bill, which latter was taken up.

Mr. Halk. (rep.) of N. H., wished the Consular bill pestponed till Friday. There was a proposition before the Committee on Commerce to increase the compensation of the Consul at Halifax, and he wished a decision on the subject before acting on the bill. The Consul at Halifax was not paid sufficient since the war broke out. That point had been most important to the rebels as a depot of supplies, and our Consul had to be extraordinarily vigilant. There was more work to be done by him there than by the Minister at London, and he got but two thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Suerman said an attempt was made last year to have the salary of the Halifax Consul increased, and it was not successful. He did not believe it would be successful this year.

Mr. Monulli was opposed to the increase.

On motion of Mr. Halk the bill was postponed till Friday.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Deficiency bill was

On motion of Mr. Simenan the Dediciency bill was taken up.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, offered an amendment appropriating six thousand dollars to defray the expenses of Joseph A. Wright to Brussels to attend an international fair.

Mr. Simenan said he had no doubt Mr. Wright had rendered good service to the country, but Congress had refused last year to compensate him.

Mr. Richardson, (opp.) of Ill., said Mr. Wright want to Europe with the distinct understanding that no compensation would be allowed. ation would be allowed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., inquired by whom the ppointment of Mr. Wright was made

astion would be allowed.

Mr. Truberch, (rep.) of Ill., inquired by whom the appointment of Mr. Wright was made

Mr. Surman said the appointment was made by the President, and the President had recommended the payment of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Surman said he had great respect for Mr. Wright, and had no doubt he had rendered excellent service in Europe. He had made an interesting report on the subject; but he (Mr. Sumner) could not forget that the mission was one of a private citizen. He (Mr. Sumner) had twice introduced a resolution to compensate him, but the Senate had voted it down. Since that time, however, he had seen that the mission was a private one. The President had no right to make such an appointment and call upon the Senate to pay for it.

Mr. Hahlan was very sorry that such opposition to a measure in which the agricultural interests of the country were so largely involved, should be made by Senators who had asked and obtained such large appropriations for the advancement of commercial interests. Mr. Sumner had voted for immense sums to build light houses, but was opposed to spending a few thousand dollars for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. Summers was sorry to hear Mr. Harlan accuse him of being indifferent to the agricultural interests of the country. He would go hand in hand with him (Mr. Harlan) in anything for the real benefit of agriculture, but he could not vote for an appropriation not sanctioned by law.

Messrs. Hows, (rep.) of Vt., spoke in favor of the appro-

not vote for an appropriation not sanctioned by law.
Messrs. Howr. (rep.) of Wis., Conness, (rep.) of Cal.,
and Collmer, (rep.) of Vt., apoke in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., Salleaure, of
Md., and Pontrior, (rep.) of Kansas, spoke against it.
On this question the vote was—yeas 8, nays 20. So
the amendment was not adopted.
The bill was then passed.
NAVAL AGADEMY.

The report of the Naval Academy was faid before the
Senate and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War, which was
referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon
afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1865.

KEAMINATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE MILITARY

Mr. Kernan, (opp.) of N. Y., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if fairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if fairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if fairs, is necessary to secure to persons arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities a prompt examination into the cause of their detention, and a speedy trial to those who are detained for cause.

THE PROPORED AMENDREAT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution proposing a change of the constitution for the abolishment of slavery.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, in reply to Mr. Mallory's remarks delivered yesterday, said that new lights and influences had been brought to bear in favor of the adoption of the amendment. The Union Convention which assembled in Baltimore last June challenged the entire nation to its consideration, by declaring that the best interests of the country required that it shall be adopted; and when the gentleman's friends met at Chicago they did not dare to take up the issue, and presented no counter statement, and he (Mr. Kasson) held that there was sufficient argument and justification and testimony of the democratic fathers to whom the proposition now pending was a measure of just statesmaship. Democracy was obedience to the will of the people constitutionally expressed, and it would not be denied that a large majority of the people have so decided. The fundamental principle of the constitution was the extension of civil and religious liberty. At the very inception of the constitution this very subject of slavery was considered a legitimate subject for consideration. Mr. Kasson maintained that the uniform rule had been emancipation without compensation, and it was a modern hereay that a slave is property as much as your horse, your or or your ass. But this was not the doctrine of the fact that the republican majority here to force passed a resolution

Mr. Kasson, interrupting—They would pass it. (Laugh-

Mr. Kasson, interrupting—They would pass it. (Lauguster.)
Mr. Cox repeated that he would afford them the opportunity if he did not believe it would tend to disturb the balance of power between the States and destroy our peculiar representative system.
Mr. Kasson replied that modern democracy distrusted the instincts of the people while ancient democracy trusted the people. The proposition now before them did not appeal to the war power, but to the peaceful means of amending the constitution in the manner designated in that instrument thesif. He made additional remarks in favor of the amendment.
Mr. FERNARDO WLOD, (opp.) of N. T., discussed at

length the want of power and impolicy of amending the constitution in the way proposed. He said he should on a future occasion speak upon the condition of the country, and sitempt to elucidate the following propositions:—First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the North. Socond, sympathy with the Northern people and a review of his softors in behalf of their prosperity and happiness and his struggle to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors. Third, a reit-eration of his belief that the South cannot be conquered or be compelled to submit to a sectional Northern government, and that even if reduced to a guerita warfare, which is not probable, they can bold the Southern country and render it valueless for at least half a century. Fourth, an expression of the Jeffersonian principles of the democracy, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, that they may see how smoothly, how harmoniously the machinery of the grand fahrie of the fathers would move on if their teachings were not ignored and forgotists. Fifth, that the democracy shall behold in the proud sanner of the Union the symbol of peace, and still labor for a cassation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to rescue the sweet spirit of Union the Union, the Northern States or people will in turn recognize by constitutional amenders the accordingly and independence of the Southern States over all questions not expressly delegated to the general government. Seventh, and that thereupon the Northern and Southern people shall pledge themselves to a heavy support of measures, peaceable or forcible, for the angulation of Canada, Mexico and Cibba, and the freedom of Ireland.

Mr. Eknemus, (opp.) of Wiss, briefly gave the reasons why he could not voke for the amendment, arguing that it was one of the gravered rights of the States to control and manage their focular institutions in their own way and destroy the balance of power. He doubtist the power to amend the onestitution in the particular proposition, ano

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Government Taxes in the Third Congressional District—Curlosities of the Income Tax—Gold Plate at a Discount—Who are Gur Rich Men?

[From the Brooklyn Eagle, Jan. 9.]

The annual report of the United States Assessor for the Third Congressional district, Mr. William E. Robinson, for the fiscal year ending May, 1884, has been completed, and we present our readers to-day with a summary of the results of the labors of the Assessor. The total amount assessed in this district is over three millions of dollars, the greater part of which has already been collected, and it is stated that the entire expense of assessment and collection will not be over two or three per cent on the whole amount assessed. While the incomes of the rich men in the district pay an annual tax of \$706,472, the total amount of the tax levied on gold plate owned by families is only two dollars. Silver plate appears to be in more common use, as that adds \$3,306 to the gross receipts of the government. On the Income tax the Third ward, of course, leads the van, paying nearly double the amount paid by any of the wards, the gross amount assessed on the incomes of residents of that ward being \$244,233. The First ward, as will be seen, comes next, paying \$132,283, while the total amount assessed on the incomes of the residents of the Second ward is only \$3,223. The largest income tax paid is by H. B. Claffin, and amounts to the enormous sum of \$17,515, while the smallest is paid by John Cocks, of Remsen street, and amounts to the sum of six cents:—

	The amount of the assessments at three per cen entire district is.	t in the
	The amount at five per cent	454 010
ä	The amount of the assessments paid by citizens	202,015
	of the United States residing abroad is	4.218
a	Of which the Third division, Mr. Flanagan's dis-	
4		3,518
4	The tax derived from United States securities at	0,010
4	one and a half per cent is	4.543
	one and a han per cent is	*,040
	The total amount of the income tax on the an-	200
	nual list for May, 1864, is	704 479
ü	-Of which	100,112
	Div. 1-First ward, gives	132,283
1	ti 9 Garand ward	3,228
ā	" 3-That part of Third wand south of Pierre-	4
9	pont street	185,695
9	" 4—Fourth ward	35,291
8	" 5-Fifth ward	4.557
ä	" 6-Seventh ward	41,726
9	4 7—Eleventh ward	46,779
3	" 8-Twentieth ward	
8	" 9-Part of the Thirteenth ward	8,518
ğ	" 10-Sixteenth ward	4,278
8	" 11-Nineteenth ward	42,980
3	" 12-That part of the Third ward north of	
3	Pierrepout street	78,548
9	" 13-Part of Thirteenth ward	36,129
	Total amount class B licenses	59,407
	Total amount class C, silver plates, carriages and	
1	yachts	8,111
	Whole amount assessed	773,990
i	THE TAX ON MANUFACTURERS.	
ď	The amount assessed on those citizens in manufac-	
i	turers or other business, comprising class C, are	as foi-
í	lows:-	7000

lows:—
1—Apothecaries.
2—Architects and civil engineers.
3—Auctioneers.
5—Brewers.
7—Billiard rooms.
8—Bowling alleys. wagons.
17—Claim agents.
18—Coal oil distillers.
19—Confectioners.
20—Dentists. .....

22—Distillers less than 300 bots per year
25—Eating houses.
25—Exhibitions.
27—Horse dealers.
29—Hotels, second class.
30—Hotels, third class.
31—Hotels, fourth class.
32—Hotels, fifth class.
37—Insurance agents. 32—Hotels, fitth class
33—Lawyers
40—Livery stable keepers
42—Manufacturers
44—Pawnbrokers
45—Pedlers, second class
45—Pedlers, fourth class
50—Pedlers of javelry
51—Photographers under \$500 per annum
52—Photographers under \$1,000 per annum
53—Photographers under \$1,000 per annum
54—Physicians
55—Retail dealers
55—Retail dealers
55—Retail dealers
55—Retail dealers
55—Theatres
63—Tobacconists
64—Wholessie dealers
65—Wholessie dealers
65—Ponalties 6,350 425 442 Total class B.

THE TAXES ON LUXURIES.

Class C comprises the taxes byried on the luxuries of the wealthy, and foots up as follows:

5. Billiard tables kept for use.

7. Carriages, value under 375.

8. 1200.

8. 1210.

9. 1210.

10. 12 200.

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THE STRUCKL WAR LIST.

The amount assessed in the several divisions on the per cent special war list in \$405,957 45.

THE HOOME TAX.

Names of taxpayers in Third district in the sevilivisions paying the largest income tax on angual is

divisions paying the largest income tax on angual May, 1866:—
Div.

1—S. R. Chittenden, 18 Pierrepost.

1—A. A. Low, No. 1 Pierrepost place.

1—J. O. Low, 30 Remnen.

1—R. R. Lyman, 23 Remnen.

2—John Johnson, Jay.

2—Valentine & Rergen, 20 Fulton.

3—Thomas Achlies, trustee of Frederick Victor, United States citizen, resident abroad.

3—J. W. Prothingham, 119 Remsen. 15,825 6,989 7,034 208 300

4 Goorge B Arche. 38 Concord.
4 John C Baidwin.
5 Wm Porce, 136 Sa.
5 Wm A Salea, 132 Sa. "da.
5 Wm A Salea, 132 Sa. "da.
5 Henry W Sage Classon, avenue.
7 Henry W Sage Classon, avenue.
7 James H Prentice, 27 Lafa, otte avenue.
7 James H Prentice, 27 Lafa, otte avenue.
7 James H Prentice, 27 Lafa, otte avenue.
7 James H Valled Concord.
8 Elias Howe, Jr., Washington aven.
9 John O Whitehouse, Clinton aven.
9 Joseph Rankin, 117 South Second.
10 James Coleman, Lorimer.
10 Josh Moller, 400 North Second.
11 Samuel W. Truslow, Bedford av. and Ross st.
11 Richard Van Wyck, Kont avenue.
12 H B Claffin, 41 Pierrepont.
12 John W Lewis, 107 Hicks.
13 Wm. Walt, Jr., 31 South Ninth.
13 Wm. H Warner, 25 Fourth.
The lowest income taxpayer contributes the liber of six cents to the revenue, and there are some to others who pay less than one dollar. The Recent Steam Boiler Explosion.
TOO GREAT A PRESSURE OF STEAM THE CAUSE
GORONER'S INVESTIGATION—VERDICE OF TE

On Saturday last Coroner Wildey empannelled a jury and commenced an investigation into the causes which led to the explosion of the steam boiler on board the schooner John Curtin, Jr., at pier No. 9 North river, the day proviously, resulting in the death of Mr. Hamilton Merritt, as previously reported. The testimony showed that two bullers and two numers on board the schooner. that two boilers and two pumps on board the schooner John Curtin were used for the purpose of pumping the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad sonn currin were used for the purpose of pumping the water from the steamship George Washington, which had been burned a few days proviously. One of the pumps had been stopped, and a pail of water was thrown into the fire to decrease the tent, and at that moment the explesion occurred. Teatimony was also introduced showing that the boiler had been in use four or five years, and that it had been constructed of the best mate-rial.

Tal.

The testimony of the Chief of Boiler Inspectors for this city in relation to the explosion is as follows:—

Joseph E. Coffee, residing at 56 Barelay street, being sworn, aws:—I am Chief of Boiler Inspectors of the city of New York; I have examined the boiler partially that explosed at pier No. 9 North river; from the appearance of the boiler and the facts that I have ascertained in reference to the explosion, I am of opinion that there was plenty of water in the boiler, and that the direct cause of the explosion was an over pressure of steam; from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch would be sufficient to produce the effect I saw, and I have no doubt that that pressure was on the boiler at the time of the explosion; I should have considered the boiler safe with a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch.

Coroner Wildey then submitted the case, and the jury found a verdict as follows:—"That Hamilton Merrit, the deceased, came to his death by injuries received from the explosion of a steam boiler belonging to the Coast Wrecking Company, at pier No. 9 North river, on the 6th day of January, 1865. The jury further believe that said explosion was caused by the engineer in charge carrying more steam than said boiler was competent to carry. They further strongly recommend that all boilers should be frequently inspected by competent inspectors, appointed by the proper authorities."

The deceased, who was fireman, was twenty-three years of age and born in this city.

A young man named James McMahon, eighteen years of age, was yesterday arrested by detective Vaughan, charged MoGrath, residing at No. 58 Warren street, while in the Museum. MoGrath having missed his timepiece accused the prisoner who stood beside him with being the thief. At that time the watch was found on the floor where they stood, when McMahon admitted that he took the watch but had dropped it. The accused was taken before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of \$1,000 bail.

PICKPOCKET ON BOARD A CAR.

was arrested by officer Kelly, of the Twentieth precinct charged with stealing a silver watch from the pocket of

ARREST DY AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER. L. Burke, 216 Broadway, under pretence of wishing to I. Burke, 219 Broadway, under pretence of wishing to purchase goods, and while there managed to secrete about her person a fur cape and fur collar, valued at one hundred and twenty dollars, with which she escaped undetected. Mary was subsequently arrested by officer Kennedy, of the Second precinct, who found the stolen property in her possession, besides other furs which have not yet been identified. The accused was yesterday taken before Justice Hogan, and in default of one thousand dollars ball locked up for trial. Mary says she is a housekeeper, and lives in avonue C.

EREPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE. Josephine Woods, living at 135 Eighth street, yesterday

oppeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a complaint for keeping a disorderly house, which had been preferred against her by Mr. Benjamin Defrace, reading at 187 Eighth street. Josephine was required to give ball in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

The United States supply steamship Newborn, Acting arrived at this port on Monday from the North Atlantiblocksding squadron, Fortress Monroe. The Newbern left Beaufort on the 4th inst, and brings a number of

left Beaufort on the 4th inst, and brings a number of officers and men, returning home for various purposes, and six prisoners of war, descriers from the rebei force on Cape Fear river.

The following is a list of the officers of the Newbern:—Acting Master and Executive Officer—Robert Y. Holley. Acting Master and Coast Pilot.—Jos. H. Richardson. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John E. Cobb. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John E. Cobb. Acting Assistant Phymaster—E. H. Cushing. Acting Ensigns—Charles Trakhen, F. G. R. Lennan, O. M. Nash, Samuel H. Damon.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, in charge, Isaac Maples, Acting Recond Assistants, Benjamin James, F. D. Hotchkiser, Acting Third Assistants, Jas. R. Blessing, Robert E. Murray, Charles Noyes Allen.

Acting Masters Mates—E. V. B. Smith, John McAllister, Joshua Cork, Jr., George A. Pynne.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed in gold Information furnished. Highest rates paid to Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Advice Specially to Young Married Fe ales. A Book Free. Send for one by mail. DR. MORRIS, box 4,229 New York Post office. Address to Smokers.—Polink & Son Mecrachaum Manufacturers, 992 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes cut to order.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instante Dye. Factory 31 Barelay street.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An In-fallible cure for burns, coalds, speakes, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, 4c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be with-out it.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 5 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists. Pans-New Styles, Just Received From Paris - Two, Three, Five, Right, Ten, Twelve, Pifteen to Thirty Bollars each. For sale by GEO, C. ALLEN, \$18 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge in scaled envelopes. Address. Dr. J. Skillis Houghton, Acting Surgeon, No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Ps.

If You Want to Know, dec., Read MEDICAL COMMON NANK. A curious book for carious people, and a good book for every one. Price \$1.50. To be had at all news dupots. Contents tables mailed free. Address. Dr. R. POOTE, 1,150 Broadway, N. Y. Ott Lands for Sale.
5,000 ACRES IN FRE SIMPLE AND 3,000
acres leased, in Washington and Mource counties, Ohio.
For particulars inquire of
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphiet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address R. B. POOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company, President, Venango county, Ps.—Office 71 Broadway—having rainable Oil Boring Lands, on Alleghany river, Heinlock and Porcupine creeks, and McCree's run, of ten miles in extent invite proposals for leaving portions, for oil boring purposes ANORY KDWAKDS, President.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of sure.

To all who desire it he will and a copy of the prescription used (tree of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Communition, Ashima, Bronchitis, ac. The only object of the advertiser in schiling the prescription is to benefit the advertiser in schiling the prescription is to benefit the advertiser in schiling the prescription will be conceived to be invaluable, and so hopes every sufferer will try bis remedy, as it will cost them solving, and may prove a biscaing.

Partice wishing the prescription will please address flex.

Regard A. Wilson, Williamptians, & hom county. New York.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Aspect of the Standing Committees of the Assembly.

Railroad and City Interests as Represented.

The Corporation and County Investigation Ordered.

The Party Divisions-The Radicals Hold Their Own.

The Tammany Hall and Regency Split on the Abolition Question.

Consolidation, &c.,

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1865. The question of party division is necessarily upper most at the opening of a session of the Legislature. Its bearings as to the respective parties and their subdivisions decide the subject of organization. sions of the Union party are expressed in the Assembly ommittees to-day. As a counterpart to this, the peace and war factions of the democracy are attracting atten-tion. Great bitterness is manifested, and even a diviclared here. Richmond and Seymour are understood to head these respective factions. Richmond is understood to dictate the course in part reflected by demo cratic papers on the slavery question, favoring the amendment to the constitution now pending in Congress. The open adoption of this policy by the New York Leader of last week, the organ of Tammany Hall, bas attracted much attention, and is discussed here in connection with State and city interests. Great doubt is expressed as to the sinperity of the Leader, and it is openly alleged here that the interests of the city officials pending before the Legislature make the present motive of this renewal of these

corty of the Leader, and it is openly alleged here that the interests of the city officials pending before the Legislature make the present motive of this remewal of these professions of the true faith, while the fall elections will show another repudiation of them under the dictation of the State Convention.

THE ASSEMBLY ORGANISATION.

The Assembly committees announced this morning actile the ferment op this vexed question. The proposal for throwing overboard the entire radical faction has not been adopted. Collins, the radical candidate for Speaker, appears on the Ways and Means, according to parliamentary usage. His exclusion would have created an injudicious row. The managing men, having more interest in other committees, have contented themselves with success without adopting prescription.

The members of last year's Committee on Cities, who ran for re-decition, are not only returned but reappointed. Perry, the working member of last year's committee, a conscious and able member, is chairman. Holls and Morey, very judicious men, are his reappointed associates, which, with Ward and Stewart, of New York, added for this year, must reproduce as noarly as practicable the same table, and now the york city interests which ruled last year. Mr. Angel, brother of Senator Angel, and Robertson, of Albany, make up the rest of this committee. In point of ability and fairness there is every reason for astisfactory anticipations as to the best consideration and action to be given to city affairs, especially those of New York. The Railway Committee, the great point of interested strife, proves to be such as already indicated. It stands yithin a parenthesis of interests—the Central on the one side and the new roads of 1880 in New York city on the other. The Seventh Avenue, Avenue D, Forty-accond Street and Grand Street Forty, &c, have their friends in the committee. The Harlem interest and those of all the new projects are out in the cold. The bank interest has experienced a decided capsize in the unexpected omission of Br

takes rank on Ways and Meaus.

Obserthation of the unsees and Halliage Rathebans.
The bill for the consolidation of the Hudson and Harlien Railroads was noticed to day. It is conceded that these roads are now practically united—they use but one depot at Albany. A bill for a railroad on the Eleventh avenue was also noticed. And the Second Avenue Railroad extension of track, which passed the Assembly last winter, was put again on its progress for this nession by Mr. Ingraham. It will probably go through without obstruction this time, as it is unquestionably demanded by very urgent public necessity.

struction this time, as it is unquestionably demanded by very urgent public necessity.

Among the number of propositions in regard to bounties it is doubtful what measure will finally prevail. Very little concert of action has been reached on the subject, and its determination may be made the subject of caucus action. It will take some time yet to elicit such action.

Very little concert of action has been reached on the subject of caucus action. It will take some time yet to elicit such action.

THE NIVES CASE.

The argument on the Low and Niven question to day was conducted with the ability to be expected from Shafer and Folger; but it is apparent that the subject will at beat be dismissed with comparative indifference in a party point of view. Nothing really is gained or lost by the ejection of Niven this year, whereas a two thirds majority hinged epon this one vote last year, important them in reference to executive veloss, but, in view of Fenton's election, no longer of any moment to the republicans. It is only fair to say, therefore, that the issue is tried upon the facts as to the actual vote cast at the polls, and the discussion presents only the interest of the logal abilities and learning displayed.

THE NEW YOUR CONFESSION INVESTIGATION.

Laimbeer's resolution was to day adopted, it is understood upon the special request of the departments, and, on motion of all the city Senators, the idea of charging the expense in the city tax lary was left out. A resolution by the same senator, calling for a report of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Impector—commissioners for building the Eighteenth ward market—was adopted, and it is to be hoped will lead to a more adequate sum than ten thousand dollars (last year's appropriation) being provided for this purpose. Salmon's lift, introduced in the Bouse, provides one hundred and Sity thousand dollars, which is little enough. The choice of Speaker Hoskins and the entire charge of Mr. Richardson, former Clerk of the Assembly, in 1860, when the grand gridiron schemes were put through. The choice of Speaker Hoskins and the entire charge of Mr. Richardson, former Clerk of the Assembly, in 1860, when the grand gridiron schemes were put through. The choice of Speaker Hoskins and the entire allege upon the minutes of the city railroad, is charged with some supervision of the city railroad, is charged with some supervision of the city rai

ordering the memorial entered upon the minutes of the court.

Senator Bailey to day presented a memorial from the stenographers to the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial district, asking an amendment to the law authorizing stanographers to our, Supreme Courts, which is recommended by all the judges of the Fifth district has taken the lead in this important reform, with the exception of the First district, its success owing mostly to their judges having secured a cerbation stenographer our Supreme Court can clear its calendar in half the time, saving the State a great deal of expense. The judges expressed the opinion that the compensation is not adequate to the service, and unless raised the reform will fail. So few are by nature adapted for stenography that our Legislature will not fail to liberally compensate them.

Albany, Jan. 10—10 P. M.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTING

The greatest indignation continues to grow in regard to the Assembly committees. A sort of caucus of the ag-grieved has been held, and stormy work is anticipated. The Committees on Railroads and Cities are conceded to be

in unmeasured terms.

\*\*TOTA ROUNTY FOR REQUIRE.

The special session of the Senate this evening indicate the determination to pass at the earliest moment a bit

prohibitation in the beautiful of the base of the last by Senator Redit Three bila reasonable and evidently better matured. This is more three hundred dollars for one year in the provides hundred for two year recruits and recruits, five or three hundred for two year recruits and recruits for the search of the

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1866 Central Park, New York.

York.
To extend the Second Avenue Railroad, New York

To provide a parade ground for the military of New York.
To fix the compensation of members of the New York.
To fix the compensation of members of the New York.
To provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the service.
To provide for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

To provide for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cols.—That the County Treasurers be required to report to the Bureau of Military Statistics by the 25th of January the amounts expended in their respective coanties for bounties and other objects connected with enlistments. Adopted.

By Mr. Lammann.—That the commissioners for building a public market in New York report within ten days the amount thus far expended by thom, and for what purpose. Adopted.

By Mr. Andraws.—That the President be requested to waive in the interest of the minority all non-essentist questions, and promptly direct an exchange of all prisoners upon equitable terms. Adopted.

The resolution appointing Mesers Munger, White and Humphreys a committee to investigate the affairs and management of the several departments of the New York city government was adopted.

The Ninth Senatorial district contested case was them taken up and argued until the recess.

The bill to pay a State bounty to volunteers was tak up as the special order, and, after discussion, the following amendment was adopted:— No bounty to volunteers shall be offered to be paid, or shall be hereafter paid, in this State, except from the State Treasury, which shall be a State bounty, and no locat bounty under the present or any future call shall be paid any county, town or city.

Progress was then reported. The bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the subject was made the special order for Thursday evening.

order for Thursday evening. Assembly.

The Speaker announced the following standing com-

The STAKER announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Collins, of Wayne; Redington, of St. Lawrence; Lord, of Tompkins; Brandreth, of Westchester; Crandall, of Allogany; Weaver, of Oneida, and Ingraham, of New York.

Commerce and Navigation—Van Buren, of New York; Rimball, of Franklin; Godfrey, of Erie; J. L. Smith, of New York, and Ponifold, of Oneida.

Comals—Wood, of Onoidas, Pont, of Chemung; Rankin, of Monroe; Lawrence, of Oswego; Barokley, of Washington; Gutting and Salmen, of New York.

Railroads—Stanford, of Schenectady; L. H. Hungerford, of Chautauqua; Webber, of Schuyler; Worth, of Kings, Shipland, of Tiogs, Loutes, of New York; W. H. Clark, of Fulton and Hamilton.

Federal Relations—Reed, of New York; Bemia, of Stouben; Topham, of Warren; Spoor, of Washington; Sherwood, of Putnam; Weaver, of Oneida.

Hanks—Root, of Oswego; Olcott, of Sleuben; L. E. Hungerford, of Chautauqua; Murray, of New York; Menoil, of Queens.

Insurance Companies—Brandreth, of Westchester; Hasbrouck, of Rensselaer; Tophin, of Cattaraugus; R. J. Burlett, of Otago; Lyona, of New York.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Coundies—Palmer, of Jefferson; Lefever, of Ulster; J. W. Brown, of Genesee; Turner, of Queens, Nicholson, of Rockland.

Academics and Schools—Sanford, of Oswego; Oliver, of Delaware; R. S. Smith, of Yates; Whitman, of Kings, McConville, of Monroe; Vedder, of Kings.

Grievances—Andrus, of Monroe, Hulse, of Orange; A. Browne and Hallenbeck, of Greene; Gaughan, of New York.

Printigers and Elections—Gleason, of Suffolk; Wood, of Onondags; Edwards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Monroe, of Columbas, Edwards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Columbas, Standards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Columbas, Sarato

New York.

Privileges and Elections—Gleason, of Suffolk; Wood, of Onondaga; Edwards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Uister; Vedder, of Kings.

Petitions of Aliens—Bomis, of Steuben; McCall, of Livingston; O. M. Hungerford, of Albany; McDonald, of New York; Howard, of Dutchess; Root, of Oswego; Shaw, of St. Lawrence; Seebacher, of New York; Sammons, of Montgomery.

Claims—Rouse, of Oneida; Lewis, of Allegany; Les, of Herkimer; P. C. Tallman, of Westchester; Chapman, of Saratoga.

Public Health—Richardson, of Kasax; E. S. Smith, of Yates; H. P. Tallman, of Onendaga; Cooper, of Orange;

of Markiner; P. C. Tallman, of Weatchester; Chapman, of Saratoga.

Public Heath—Richardson, of Essex; E. S. Smith, of Yates; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Cooper, of Orange; Boswoll, of Kings.

State Charitable Institutions—Morey, of Livingston; Green, of Onondaga; Mersercau, of Broome; Bookstaver, of Ulater, and Mr. Keegan, of New York.

Citiss—Perry, of Kings; Angel, of Cattaraugus; Heilia, of Otsego; Morey, of Livingston; Stewart, of New York; Ward, of New York; Robertson, of Albany.

Villages—Reddlington, of St. Lawrence; Crowell, of Chautauqus; Hrunson, of Ontario; Platt, of Suffolk; Eldridge, of Schobarie.

Salt—Green, of Onondaga; Humphrey, of Niagara; Cloue, of Cayuga; Burns, of Kinga; Penfield, of Oneida.

Trade and Minisfactures—Post, of Chemung; Andrus, of Monroe; Carpenter, of Columbia; Stewart, of Erie; Haynes, of Kinga.

State Prisons—Angel, of Cattaraugus; J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, Kellogg, of Jefferson; Lockwood, of Westchester; Weed, of Clinton.

Engrossed Bills—Edgerton, of Ontario; J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, Squirea, of Cortland; Keegan, of New York; Boswell, of Kinga.

Rodds and Bridges—Edwards, of Saratoga; Pickard, of Nisgara; N. Glark, of Lewis; Gresmor, Lockwood, of Westchester; Davids, of Seneca.

Roads and Bridges—Edwards, of Saratoga; Pickard, of Nisgara; N. Glark, of Lewis; Gresmor, of New York; McNiel, of Quoens.

Public Lands—Lefevre, of Ulster; Sherman, of Delaware; Tillinghast, of Herkimer; Fonda, of Renselser; Longyer, of Erie.

Indian Affairs—Clowe, of Cayuga; Topliff, of Cattaraugus; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Piatt, of Suffolk, Malony, of New York.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Lord, of Tompkina; Strong, of Herkimer; Rodgers, of Wayne; Weiler, et Ulster; Noisa, of Albany.

Agricultures of the House—Crandell, of Allegany; Sanford, of Onwego; G. Parker, of St. Lawrence; Found., of Chantauqua; Mathews, of Sullivan; J. B. Smith, of New York.

Espenditures of the House—Crandell, of Allegany; Sanford, of Onwego; G. Parker, of St. Lawrence; Gowell, of Chantauqua; Mathews, of Sulli

To amend the Brooklyn Water act.
To incorporate the New York Sharpsho sters' Club.
To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco.
To incorporate the New York Tom Meore Association.
To incorporate the National Glee Club, of New York.
To limit appeals to the Court of Appeals.
To incorporate the National Loan and Insurance Com-

In relation to the payment of the New York city government. For a railroad in the Elewanth avenue.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Jan. 10, 1866.

The following is the celendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Janv ary 11, 1866:—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 14, 26, 63, 64, 65, 60, 7,7 and 2634.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1965.
The bark LU ide is reported wrecked at Cow Bay. No

particulars. PROPTIAN LE CROP OF COTTON.—Mr. J. A. Packard, Galona, Filinoia, raised one hundred and sixty-five bal of cotte a this year on a plantation near Violksburg, bas by en ginned, baled and sent to New York, where, press of prices, it is worth seventy-five thousand dollars.—Louisville Jos